

FORT SHERIDAN

Fort Sheridan Historic District
Twenty-five miles northeast of Chicago on
Lake Michigan
Fort Sheridan
Lake County
Illinois

HABS No. IL-1113

HABS
ILL,
49-FTSH
1-

PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20243

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
FORT SHERIDAN
FORT SHERIDAN HISTORIC DISTRICT

HABS No. IL-1113

HABS
ILL,
49-FTSH,
1-

Location: Approximately 25 miles northeast of Chicago on the shores of Lake Michigan.
Fort Sheridan, Lake County, Illinois 60037

USGS Highland Park Quadrangle
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates:
A. 16. 433360. 4674800. B. 16. 433700. 4674000.
C. 16. 432790. 4673180. D. 16. 432240. 4674140.

Present Owner
and Occupant: United States Army.

Present Use: Army Post.

Significance: Fort Sheridan is an important turn-of-the century military post planned and constructed during a period of transition in national policy which signaled the closing of temporary frontier posts and the establishment of permanent garrisons of troops at strategic points throughout the United States. Designed by the nationally significant architectural firm of Holabird and Roche, the Fort took form during an interlude between the establishment of a series of permanent military installations and the issuance of standardized building plans from the Office of the Quartermaster General. Fort Sheridan has contributed significantly to our national history through the training and preparation of American soldiers during three wars. It has also played an important role in the economic growth and development of Chicago's North Shore area. It is however, the distinctive buff-cream brick buildings constructed during the first twenty years of the Post's existence along with associated landscape features which provide its major significance.

The original post as constructed remains almost complete today with stables, pumping station, warehouses, barracks, water tower, officers' quarters, fire station, hospital, guardhouse, non-commissioned officers' quarters, magazine, gun shed, veterinary hospital and morgue. These buildings by design, usage, and relationship to one another are typical of the military traditions and values of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century army, exemplifying among other things the importance of the horse and the mule to the army, the separation of rank, the growing attention paid to the needs of the soldier, and the pomp and ceremony connected

with military life at this time. Arranged around the parade grounds and enclosed by two large ravines, the district is a compact one. It evokes a sense of the old army and possesses strong associative values with United States military history especially that period between Fort Sheridan's inception in the late 1880's and the onset of World War I.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1889-1908.
2. Architect: Holabird and Roche, Chicago.
O.C. Simonds, Landscape Architect.
3. Original and subsequent owners: U.S. Army from date of construction to the present.
4. Contractors: Williams and Co.; Reichelt and Co., Chicago; Jonathan Clark and Sons and Co.; William Goldie and Sons; Hall, Corse and Jeffrey; Andrew Bock and Co., Highland Park, Illinois; Thomas Clark and Sons; Joseph Downey and Co.; Hughes and Co.
5. Original plan and construction: The plan of Fort Sheridan is based on the so-called "hollow square" in which buildings are constructed around a central parade ground. This organization was common to frontier forts built for defense and continued in use in a somewhat altered form for army posts built mainly to garrison troops.

The central focal point of the post is a 167 foot Water Tower, currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Tower has a square base approximately 39 feet across and contains a 90,000 gallon tank. The Tower is flanked by two buildings, each one 483 feet long, originally constructed as barracks. The Water Tower, which is still in use, and the Barracks, now utilized as administrations buildings, form a continuous complex over 1000 feet in length which dominates the southern side of the parade ground.

The parade ground with its adjacent open land encompasses almost 54 acres. It separates the Officers' Club on the north and Tower and Barracks on the south. The club was originally constructed as Bachelor Officers' Quarters and Open Mess. Between the parade ground and the lake front on the east, four loops were constructed following the curvature of several small ravines which divide the bluff. Three of these loops provide access to houses which serve as residences for officers; the fourth contains the building which originally served as the post hospital and is now utilized as a

library and education center. The separation of officers and regular troops was traditional as was the location of the hospital somewhat to the side of the other buildings and removed from the center of activity. The main entrance to the post is located in proximity to the west side of the parade grounds. Encircling the parade grounds is an oval drive which provides access to the Tower and Barracks complex, the Officers' Club and the residential loops along the lake.

Behind the Tower and Barracks to the south the majority of those remaining buildings which were necessary to support the operation of a military installation at the end of the nineteenth century were constructed. These include: housing for non-commissioned officers, kitchen and mess halls, fire house, guardhouse, bakery, stables, store house and shops, blacksmith and veterinary hospital. The stables were located at the edge of the development following the general practice which placed these nuisance type of structures as far as possible from living quarters.

North of the parade ground, behind the Officer's Club, a rifle range was developed, and the cemetery was located in the northwest corner of the post. On the water-front where one of the ravines opens onto the shore, a pumping station was situated. For most part, however, the area to the north was left undeveloped.

By 1908 the initial planned construction was completed. The original 632 acres of land had been enlarged by the acquisition of 96 acres on the south side, bringing the total acreage to 728. In recent years the total acreage has been reduced by cession to the city of Highwood and to government agencies, and the present post now encompasses 714 acres.

A 1912 map of the post shows 112 standing buildings and five bridges. Fourteen of these buildings have since been demolished or burned; one building was modified to form two buildings; ninety-nine buildings predating 1912 remain on the post today. None of the original bridges are extant; all the bridges presently on the post are of recent construction.

The Fort Sheridan Historic District is cohesive in design, material workmanship and location. Sixty-six of its buildings were designed by Holabird and Roche; twenty-six buildings were constructed from standardized plans from the Office of the Quartermaster General of the U.S. Army. The latter are common to many military posts of the period. All of the buildings were constructed within a twenty year period, from 1889 to 1908, utilizing the same buff-cream colored brick. Recurring architectural features provide further linkages among the buildings.

6. Alterations and additions: The buildings have remained in continuous use since their construction. Most alterations have been dictated by changing utilization of the building or by modernization of the mechanical systems. These modifications have occurred mainly to the interior of the buildings. On the exterior, modifications have been few and were for most part related to repair of some part of the building fabric. Common exterior alterations include chimney removal, partial or complete infilling of windows and doors, cutting through of additional windows and doors, removal or boarding up of cupolas, enlarging and squaring off of arched doorways to provide access for larger vehicles, and replacement of worn out brick. The replacement of brick after 1910 is particularly noticeable because the original buff-cream brick was not matched. A pink-red brick known locally as Chicago common and a orange-rust brick were used for most replacement until recently. Some buildings have whole additions constructed of a different colored brick, or of a form of metal sheeting or cement block. Between 1965 and 1967 the brick walls on the buildings within the historic district were sandblasted.

Periods of intensive use and growth during the twentieth century, particularly the years around World Wars I and II saw the construction of buildings on unused land within the confines of the original post and the development of open land to the south. The area north of the parade ground, much smaller than the area to the south, remained relatively unchanged. The cemetery was left undisturbed. An air field was constructed in the rifle range area during World War II. It now serves only as a helipad.

During and immediately after World War I the parade ground was completely filled with temporary hospital buildings. These buildings were later removed and a golf course constructed. Few buildings from the World War I period exist today. However, many of the temporary buildings constructed during World War II remain standing. These long, one and two story, barrack-type buildings with wood siding painted a light green, asphalt covered gable roofs, and rows of plain windows were constructed from standardized plans utilized throughout the country.

They also served as mess halls, administrative, recreation, and medical buildings. The majority of World War II buildings are located in the south section of the post outside the boundaries of the historic district as presently demarcated.

The grounds within the historic district are basically the same as they were originally; the major exceptions being the building of structures on open spaces and the transformation of the parade ground into a golf course.

B. Historical Events and Persons Connected with the Structure:

The origin of Fort Sheridan has its roots in a complex set of circumstances which existed during the 1880's. These circumstances, in part, account for its uniqueness today.

The first circumstance concerned a change in national policy which resulted in closing of temporary posts in the west in favor of the establishment of permanent garrisons where troops might be concentrated at various points throughout the country. This decision coincided with ongoing efforts to provide decent housing and amenities for the soldier. Fort Sheridan was one of the first posts to be constructed which incorporated these ideals.

The second set of circumstances arose out of labor unrest in the city of Chicago which prompted a group of influential Chicago citizens in 1887 to arrange for land north of the city to be donated to the United States Government. Over 600 acres of land along the bluffs of Lake Michigan was deeded to the government, and plans for the establishment of a post there got underway immediately.

The third set of circumstances concerned the commission of Holabird and Roche, a private architectural firm in Chicago to design the buildings on the post. This somewhat unusual occurrence was no doubt prompted by the desire of Brigadier General Samuel B. Holabird, then Quartermaster General of the Army, to help out his son's newly formed architectural firm by awarding the firm a major commission. Between 1888 and 1891 Holabird and Roche designed all of the early buildings on the post even such basically utilitarian structures as the pumping station and the garbage incinerator.

By 1890 the Quartermaster General's Office was issuing standardized plans for construction of buildings on army posts, and in 1896 legislation was passed which expressly prohibited the employment of a private architectural firm to design military installations except by special act of Congress. Thus all of the various circumstances which brought about the creation of Fort Sheridan at the end of the nineteenth century coexisted for only a brief period of time. Early in the 20th century travel brochures described the post as the last word in modern military posts and one of the most beautiful in the United States.

Since its inception in 1887 Fort Sheridan has been involved in the important military events of our history.

Two companies of infantry first arrived on the land that was to become Fort Sheridan at the end of 1887. A year later, Camp Highwood as it was then called was renamed Fort Sheridan after Lt. General Philip H. Sheridan, a Civil War general and Commanding General of the Army from 1883 to 1888.

Construction of permanent buildings began in 1889. Infantry, artillery and cavalry units were garrisoned there in the early 1890's. Troops from Fort Sheridan were called during the Spanish American War in 1898 and the Mexican border incidents in 1913. In the interim years Fort Sheridan played an active role in the social life of Chicago's North Shore communities with horse shows, polo games, balls, receptions, and ceremonies such as guard mounting, drill and parade.

The mule and the horse were important to the army of this period. Well built stables, a veterinary hospital, and buildings for saddlers, stable guards, and blacksmiths visibly demonstrate this importance. New mules underwent a two month training program alongside experienced mules. Horses and their riders learned all forms of drill and command, a time consuming activity for both. A fully trained horse would stand its ground under artillery and rifle fire.

Many well known World War II figures spent some time at Fort Sheridan during this period. In particular, General George Patton was assigned to Fort Sheridan in 1909 as a young lieutenant out of West Point. His quarters are noted with a commemorative plaque. Generals Jonathan M. Wainwright and Douglas MacArthur spent part of their boyhood at the post, when their fathers were stationed there.

In the years before World War I Fort Sheridan took an active part in training a reserve military force. The innovative officers' training camps initiated by General Leonard Wood were held at Fort Sheridan beginning in 1916. When war was declared in 1917 the fort became a mustering point and training center for troops. In 1919 a base hospital was established, in spite of the protests of many North Shore residents, to treat wounded and convalescent soldiers. The entire parade ground was filled with temporary hospital buildings. The medical facility, which treated approximately 60,000 patients, was later named Lovell Hospital after Joseph Lovell, Surgeon General of the Army from 1818 to 1836. The hospital was closed in 1921, and the temporary buildings were removed from the parade ground.

Between World War I and World War II the 14th Cavalry, 2nd Infantry, 3rd Field Artillery, and 61st and 201st Coast Artillery (Anti-Aircraft) were stationed at the Fort. Schools such as the Cooks and Bakers School and a school for automobile mechanics were established there. Civilian Military Training Camps and Civilian Conservation Corps projects were located at Fort Sheridan. While the first stable was converted to a garage as early as 1914, horses continued to play a part, if an increasingly limited one, in Fort Sheridan's life until the end of the 1930's.

World War II

During World War II Fort Sheridan served as a Recruit Reception Center and at the end of the War as an Army Separation Center. Over half a million men and women passed through the post during their entrance into military service and as many again on their way back to civilian life. During the war years Fort Sheridan also served as a rehabilitation center and as administrative headquarters for 46 branch prisoner of war camps in Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin.

Post War to Present

From 1954 to 1966 the 5th Region United States Army Air Command with responsibility for the region's Nike and Hercules guided missile systems was headquartered at Fort Sheridan. In 1967 the Headquarters of the 5th Army moved from Chicago to the post and remained there until 1971. Today Fort Sheridan provides support to numerous tenant groups, most notably to the headquarters of the U.S. Army Recruiting Command, U.S. Army Readiness Region V, the U.S. Army Reserves and the National Guard.

C. Sources of Information:

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Prepared by Sally Kress Tompkins
Architectural Historian
Historic American
Buildings Survey
June 1979

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

The Chicago architectural firm of Holabird and Roche is known primarily for its pioneer work in the use of the skeleton frame and in the construction of the early skyscrapers that characterize the Chicago school of architecture. The work at Fort Sheridan was done early in the firm's career and almost simultaneously with plans for the first high rise office buildings to utilize the principles of skeleton construction throughout the facades. The twelve-story Tacoma Building in Chicago was completed in 1888. The two, however, offer little basis for comparison. After the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago, Holabird and Roche turned away from Richardsonian architecture which influenced their work at Fort Sheridan and began designing in the fashionable new classicism.

Very few military installations were designed by notable architectural and landscaping firms. This, combined with the unusual scope and size of the surviving building inventory makes Fort Sheridan an architectural and historical resource of exceptional value. The buildings are distinctive, well designed, and appropriate in regard to usage. The design restraints within which the firm worked did not, except for the two commandant's houses, allow adherence to popular styles. As a result the buildings have an almost classic simplicity with clean lines, simple decoration and reliance upon the arch as both a structural and decorative device. The excellent design, good engineering and highly competent workmanship of the construction, have made it possible to retain, adapt, and reuse all but a few of the buildings up to the present time.

O.C. Simonds, who did the landscaping at Fort Sheridan, was a member of the firm of Holabird and Roche until 1883, when he left to start a firm devoted to landscape gardening. Simonds' work, which includes Graceland Cemetery, was well known in the Chicago area. The use of gradual curves and the preference for the natural over the formal landscape were characteristics of Simonds' work and both are apparent in his design for Fort Sheridan.

The buildings within the historic district share many common characteristics. They are all of brick bearing wall construction. The brick which was manufactured on the post, is a buff-cream color. The walls are American common bond. The foundations are random ashlar limestone or limestone rubble. Full basements often have ground level access on at least one side. Relatively low heights predominate; no building except the tower rises higher than three stories.

The buildings designed by Holabird and Roche have many additional similarities. Long brick walls with rows of narrow, arched windows, characteristic of many of the buildings, give a feeling of massiveness and are suggestive of a fortress. The use of wide arches around entrances and the ribbon like rows of recessed arched windows suggest the prevalent influence of H.H. Richardson during the late 1880's. The two houses designed for the post commandants had no precedence for elegance on a military base. They reflect characteristics of the Queen Anne style with domed turrets, third floor projecting gables and columned porches,

all enriched with terra cotta trim. In general, however, the Holabird and Roche designs are restrained, reflecting the constraints of military usage and economies. Decorative brick work forming arches, friezes, cornices and brackets provide the majority of the decorative detail.

Semi-rounded, segmental and flat brick arches are used over doorways and windows. The arches are gauged brick or formed by rowlocks. A projecting row of headers or a dentil course of projecting and recessed headers form extrados archivolts for many of the rounded arches. Friezes and cornices of dentiled, dog-toothed, or corbeled brick appear frequently. In some of the more pretentious houses and buildings limestone is substituted for the brick in brackets, modified capitals and water tables.

The roofs are gabled or hipped with gable, hipped and shed roofs appearing over dormers, which are numerous. The roofs were originally covered with slate; now they are covered with cement asbestos or asphalt shingles. Raked terra cotta coping on gable end walls and firewalls is a feature utilized on numerous buildings from the commandant's residences to storehouses. Copper downspouts and gutters were used originally and many have been retained. Copper was also used on porch roofs.

The buildings within the historic district which were constructed between 1905 and 1910 from plans prepared in the Office of the Quartermaster General are less distinctive in design and plainer in treatment than the Holabird and Roche designs. The arches are flat or segmental of gauged brick. The raked terra cotta coping on the gable ends and wide rounded arches characteristic of the Holabird and Roche buildings are not employed.

Fort Sheridan is set among the prosperous suburbs built along the Lake Michigan waterfront. The towns of Highwood and Highland Park are to the south and west of the post, and Lake Forest is at the northern boundary. The post, which currently encompasses 71¹/₄ acres, has an advantageous location extending along one and one-half miles of waterfront and running inland a distance which varies from three-eighths to three-quarters of a mile. The property sits on bluffs above the lake cut by a series of ravines extending back from the lake shore. The original buildings were constructed between two of the largest of these ravines.

Fort Sheridan Historic District is bounded on the east by Lake Michigan. The southern boundary follows the south bank of Bartlett Ravine from the lake front until its termination behind Building No. 119. The boundary then extends southward behind the buildings on the east side of Lyster Road to First Street. It continues along First Street to the Truck Gate. The western boundary extends from the north side of First Street behind the buildings on the west side of Lyster Road to Leonard Wood Avenue. It extends westward along Leonard Wood Avenue east and north until it intersects with Bell Road. The boundary briefly follows the eastern side of Bell Road until it passes the terminus of Hutchinson Ravine. The northern boundary continues along the north bank of Hutchinson Ravine to the lakefront.

Prepared by Sally Kress Tompkins
Architectural Historian
Historic American
Buildings Survey
June 1979

PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) under the auspices of Interagency Archeological Services, Atlanta and funded by the U.S. Department of Army, Fort Sheridan, Illinois. It included a historical and architectural survey of the fort to provide the necessary data for implementation of the Fort Sheridan Historic District. Documentation was obtained on thirty-one buildings. The survey and documentation were accomplished by Sally Kress Tompkins, an architectural historian on the HABS staff, under the direction of John Poppeliers, Chief of HABS; Kenneth Anderson, Principal Architect; Carolyn Pitts, Principal Historian, and Allen Chambers, architectural historian and editor. The photographs were taken by William Kumpf of Architectural Camera, Chicago.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
 FORT SHERIDAN
 FORT SHERIDAN HISTORIC DISTRICT BUILDINGS INVENTORY

HABS No. IL-1113

CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

The buildings at Fort Sheridan were assigned numbers on maps as early as 1912. These numbers have remained uniform over the years while the uses of the buildings have changed. In the following descriptions the buildings are identified by numbers which correspond to those numbers on the section of the 1978 map which is included here as well as on all earlier maps.

These short descriptions of the 94 contributing buildings do not include those shared characteristics of the buildings reiterated in the general architectural description. Unless otherwise noted the buildings are in good condition.

Buildings #1* and 2 Original Use: Post Hospital
 Present Use: Building #1 Library
 Building #2 Education Center and Health
 Clinic
 Date of Construction:
 Building #1 1893
 Building #2 1905-06
 Architect: Office of the Surgeon General

A central, three-story block with a mansard roof and two single-story side wings. A frieze formed by three dogtoothed courses and segmentally arched windows are the buildings main decorative features. In 1905, an addition to the hospital was constructed. It consisted of three wings connected to the main hospital through a passageway at the rear of the building. After World War II this connecting passageway was removed and the three wings became a separate building now known as Building #2.

In the basement of Building #1 is a cistern which was the early water source for the post. Originally a wood veranda covered the facade and the two sides of the hospital.

Buildings #3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 15, 17, 21, 22*, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 56

Original Use: Lieutenant's Quarters
 Present Use: Officer's Quarters
 Date of Construction: 1890-1892
 Architect: Holabird and Roche, Chicago.

Two-and-one-half story brick residences distinguished by wide brick arches over entrances onto inset porches. These rectangular structures have gable roofs with main entrances in the gable end. Raked terra cotta coping with corbeled brick kneelers set off both front and rear gable ends of the buildings. A side projecting bay has a pyramidal roof. These houses are located on a series of residential loops that run between the parade ground on the west and the lake on the east.

*Buildings marked by an asterisk are documented individually.

Buildings #8 and 9* Original Use: Post Commandant's Residence
 Present Use: Officer's Quarters
 Date of Construction: 1890
 Architect: Holabird and Roche, Chicago.

These two-and-one-half story buildings are the most elaborate of the residences and have characteristics of the Queen Anne style. Corner turrets with ribbed bell roofs and projecting central gables on the third floor level have elaborate stone trim. The windows in the projecting gables are flanked by truncated stone columns with foliated capitals. Central single-bay porches, rounded on Building #9 and rectangular on Building #8, have attenuated columns. Both porches have been enclosed. A sun porch has been added to the east side of Building #9. Building #8 has been remodeled for two families, and entryway additions constructed on both sides. The houses face each other on the bluffs above the lake at the end of one of the residential loops.

Buildings #10, 11, 12*, 13, 18, 19, 20, 53, 73, 74, 75, 76

 Original Use: Captain's Quarters
 Present Use: Officer's Quarters
 Date of Construction: 1890-1892
 Architect: Holabird and Roche, Chicago.

Larger versions of the Lieutenant's Quarters described above with the same wide arches and raked coping on the gable ends. Short side wings replace the projecting bays employed on the Lieutenant's Quarters.

Building #28 Original Use: Field Officer's Quarters
 Present Use: Officer's Quarters
 Date of Construction: 1905
 Architect: Office of the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army.

A two-and-a-half story building having a cross-plan with intersecting gable roofs. A porch covering the facade has attenuated Tuscan columns. Flat gauged brick arches above the windows have oversize stone keystones. This house is located at the end of one of the residential loops on a bluff above the lake.

Building #29* Original Use: Pumping Station
 Present Use: Same
 Date of Construction: 1890
 Architect: Holabird and Roche, Chicago

A rectangular building with a gable-on-hip roof and seven windows and three entrances in the long side. The windows and entrances have rounded, gauged brick arches.

Buildings #30, 46*, and 52 Original Use: Non-Commissioned Officer Housing
 Present Use: Same
 Date of Construction: 1890-91
 Architect: Holabird and Roche, Chicago.

Two-family houses two stories high with gable roofs and the entrances in the long side. The facades are dominated by large central double gabled dormers at the second story levels. Single story inset porches have projecting gables over each of the two entrances.

Building #31* Original Use: Bachelor Officer's Quarters and Mess
 Present Use: Officers' Club and Quarters
 Date of Construction: 1892-3
 Architect: Holabird and Roche, Chicago.

A rectangular two-and-a-half story building with the facade on the long side having eighteen bays. The west section which serves as the Officers' Club was reconstructed after a fire in 1956. The brick walls are a yellow-orange which does not match the original buff-cream bricks. The rebuilt projecting bay on the front contains the main entrance overhung by an oriel window. Below the window is a stone shield with a bas relief of General Philip Sheridan on horseback.

The eastern section which contains two-room apartments for officer's living quarters is original. A two-story porch across the facade is inset under the gable roof. Supporting brick pillars hold two truncated columns at the porch's second level. The roof is cut by firewalls with raked coping and has three gabled dormers.

Building #32 Original Use: Bachelor Officers' Quarters
 Present Use: Guest House
 Date of Construction: 1907-08
 Architect: Office of the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army.

A plain, rectangular, two-story building with a gable roof and the entrance in the long side. A two-story porch covers the entire eleven bay facade. The building faces the parade ground and is immediately west of the Officers' Club.

Building #33* Original Use: Guardhouse
 Present Use: Museum and Confinement Facility
 Date of Construction: 1890
 Architect: Holabird and Roche, Chicago.

A single-story central block with side wings. The central block which is the original section had a full porch inset under the hipped roof. Brick pillars with modified stone capitals support a series of narrow, rounded arched openings which occur on three sides. The wings have rounded arched windows. Inside the buildings the cell blocks remain in excellent condition including a row of solitary confinement cells in the basement.

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BUILDING INVENTORY
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A T-shaped, one-and-a-half story building with the entrance on the long side and raked terra cotta coping on the gable ends. A central projecting bay contains the entrance on the first level and at one time contained a loft door at the second level. Above the loft door the tympanum of a rounded gauged brick arch has a checkerboard pattern of alternate projecting and recessed headers. This same composition repeats at the end of the rear wing. When the loft doors were removed the area was infilled with a red-pink brick.

Building #39* Original Use: Forage Warehouse
 Present Use: Warehouse
 Date of Construction: 1891
 Architect: Holabird and Roche, Chicago.

A two-story rectangular building with a flat roof distinguished by vertical bands of arched windows on the first and second floors interspersed between engaged brick pillars. Rows of massive stone and brick piers in the basement support the first floor. The second floor is constructed of 2" by 7-1/2" boards set on edge so that the floor is 7-1/2" thick.

Buildings #42, 43*, 62, 63, 65, 80

 Original Use: Stables
 Present Use: Repair Shop, Warehouses and Offices
 Date of Construction: 1890-1893
 Architect: Holabird and Roche, Chicago.

Long, rectangular, one and one-and-a-half story buildings with hipped roofs and large, rounded arched entrances on all four sides. The long sides have a continuous row of small arched windows broken only by the central entrance. Hipped dormers on Buildings 42 and 43 provide light to a loft area. Buildings 62, 63, 65, and 80 have no lofts. Originally there were cupolas on the ridge of the roof of these buildings. Most of them have been removed. In some cases the rounded arched entrances have been infilled with brick or squared off.

Buildings #44, 72, and 78*

 Original Use: Saddlers' and Stable Sargeants' Buildings
 Present Use: Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters
 Date of Construction: 1892
 Architect: Holabird and Roche, Chicago.

Square, single-story brick buildings with pyramidal roofs and full inset porches supported by brick pillars.

Buildings #45 and 102

Original Use: Hospital Corps' and Sargeants' Quarters
Present Use: Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters
Date of Construction: 1910
Architect: Office of the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army.

Plain, rectangular, two-story houses with gable roofs. The main entrances are in the long sides, and single-story screened-in porches cover the facades. Segmental arches formed of triple rowlocks are above both windows and doors. The houses stand side by side southwest of the parade grounds.

Building #47* Original Use: Army Mess Hall and Central Heating Plant
Present Use: Post Exchange
Date of Construction: 1891
Architect: Holabird and Roche, Chicago.

A large, single story, rectangular building with a full basement. There are eight brick buttresses on each of the long sides, and enclosed brick entryways on the gable ends. The heating plant was housed in a long side wing with raked terra cotta coping on the gable end. Two cupolas remain in place on the ridge of the roof of the main building. The structure has also been used as a gymnasium and a theater.

Buildings #48*, 49*, and 50

Original Use: Buildings #48 and 50: Barracks
Building #49: Water Tower
Present Use: Buildings #48 and 50: Administration
Building #49: Water Tower
Date of Construction: 1890
Architect: Holabird and Roche, Chicago.

Buildings #48 and 50 are long two and one-half story buildings with full basements which flank the Water Tower (Building #49) and are connected to it. The buildings have gable roofs broken by firewalls with raked terra cotta coping and corbeled brick kneelers. There are three projecting wings with hipped roofs on each of the facades.

The Water Tower, Building #49, in the center of the composition, is 167 feet tall with a 39 foot square base. A sally port, 15 feet wide provides access through the base of the tower. Above the sally port, sections of rockfaced and hammer finished limestone walls give way to brick. In 1939 the top of the tower with its steeply pitched pyramidal roof was removed and a low pitched octagonal roof constructed. At this time the height of the tower was shortened by 61 feet. The Water Tower was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

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Building #57A* Original Use: Magazine
 Present Use: Same
 Date of Construction: 1892
 Architect: Holabird and Roche, Chicago.

A simple, single story, rectangular building with a hipped roof. The single entrance is in the gable end through two heavy wooden doors covered with metal sheathing. The original windows, two on each of the long sides, have been infilled with brick.

Building #59* Original Use: Ordnance Storehouse
 Present Use: Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters
 Date of Construction: 1892
 Architect: Holabird and Roche, Chicago.

A single-story, rectangular building with a hipped roof and the entrance in the long side. A full porch covers the facade. Brick pillars with modified stone capitals support the porch roof.

Building #60* Original Use: Infantry Drill Hall
 Present Use: Gymnasium
 Date of Construction: 1893
 Architect: Holabird and Roche, Chicago.

A large, single story, gable roofed structure with raked terra cotta coping. A wide arched entrance in one gable end has been partially infilled with brick. The arch is formed by twenty rowlocks. On the long sides of the building engaged brick pillars alternate with large windows which have been infilled with glass brick.

Building #61 Original Use: Blacksmith Shop
 Present Use; Veterinarian
 Date of Construction: 1910
 Architect: Office of the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army.

A single-story, rectangular building with a gable roof with the entrance in the gable end.

Building #66 Original Use: Post Office
 Present Use: Administration
 Date of Construction: 1907
 Architect: Not known. Probably the Post Engineer.

A simple, single-story rectangular building with a gable roof with the entrance in the short side. It is constructed from an orange-rust colored brick which differs from the characteristic buff-cream brick of the other buildings.

Building #77* Original Use: Blacksmith Shop
Present Use: Vehicle Repair
Date of Construction: 1892
Architect: Holabird and Roche, Chicago.

A simple, single-story, rectangular structure with a hipped roof and the entrance in the short end. The bases of all six of the original chimneys remain in the interior. Two of the chimneys are still in place on the roof.

Building #79* Original Use: Fire Station
Present Use: Same
Date of Construction: 1893
Architect: Holabird and Roche, Chicago.

A simple, single-story, rectangular structure with a low pitched hipped roof and two vehicular entrances in the short end. A pink-red brick addition on the side and the rear provide room for additional vehicles and living quarters for the fire persons.

Buildings #81, 82, 83, 84*

Original Use: Cavalry and Artillery Barracks
Present Use: Administration
Date of Construction: 1905
Architect: Office of the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army.

These two and one-half story buildings are U-shaped with thirteen bays across the facade and two wings at the rear. Two-story porches cover part of the facades. The buildings flank the Water Tower-Barracks.

Building #85 Original Use: Quartermaster Storehouse
Present Use: Warehouse
Date of Construction: 1905
Architect: Office of the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army.

A long, single-story structure with a gable roof. There are three dormers on each of the long sides. Many of the windows have been partially infilled with brick.

Buildings #86 and 98

Original Use: Stables
Present Use: Warehouses
Date of Construction: 1909-10
Architect: Office of the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army.

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Building #87* Original Use: Dead House
Present Use: Storage
Date of Construction: 1893
Architect: Holabird and Roche, Chicago.

A small, single story structure with a gable roof. The windows are all blind; the two windows flanking the single entrance contain stone crosses in high relief.

Building #88 Original Use: Ordnance Storehouse
Present Use: Storage
Date of Construction: 1893
Architect: Holabird and Roche, Chicago.

A small, single story, rectangular building with a hipped roof. A metal door is located in the gable end and a single window in each of the sides.

Building #89* Original Use: Gun shed
Present Use: Storage
Date of Construction: 1892
Architect: Holabird and Roche, Chicago.

A single story, rectangular building with a hipped roof and eight wide arched entrances with sliding double doors in each of the long sides.

Buildings #90 and 91*

Original Use: Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters
Present Use: Same
Date of Construction: 1893
Architect: Holabird and Roche, Chicago.

Two-family residences, two stories high, with cross-shaped plans and intersecting gambrel roofs. Porches are inset inside the L's.

Buildings #92*, 95, 96, 97

Original Use: Lieutenants' Quarters
Present Use: Officers' Quarters
Date of Construction: 1905
Architect: Office of the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army.

Two-family, two and one-half story houses shaped like crosses with intersecting gable roofs. A single-story porch covers the entire facade. The trim is simple with flat, gauged brick arches above openings and a blind window with a rounded arch flanked by two small rectangular windows in the front gable end.

Buildings #93 and 94

Original Use: Captains' Quarters
Present Use: Officers' Quarters
Date of Construction: 1905
Architect: Office of the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army.

Two-family houses similar to #92 etc. except that they are larger. The porch covers the sides rather than the facade, and there are two rounded arched brick windows rather than a blind window in the gable end facade.

Building #100* Original Use: Cold Storage House
Present Use: Storage
Date of Construction: 1897
Architect: Not known

A simple, single story rectangular building with a gable roof and the entrance on the long side. The structure has the raked coping on the gable ends characteristic of Holabird and Roche designs, but no documentation could be found which established that firm as the architects. The windows and a loft door have been infilled with brick. The brick is dirty, and the building shows some signs of deterioration.

Buildings #103, 104, 105, 106, 107, and 108*

Original Use: Company Kitchens
Present Use: Administration
Date of Construction: 1907-08
Architect: Office of the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army.

Two-and-one-half story buildings with full basements. These buildings were constructed in a row directly behind the Water Tower-Barracks complex and were originally connected to the barracks by covered passageways. These corridors were removed in 1922.

BACKGROUND BUILDINGS

Building #119 Original Use: Barracks
Present Use: Administration
Date of Construction: 1913
Architect: Office of the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army.

A two-story, cream brick building with a gable-on-a-hip roof and segmental arches over the window.

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Building #140 Original Use: Cooks' and Bakers' School
Present Use; Post Headquarters
Date of Construction: 1939
Architect: The Stearnes Co., Chicago.

Building #180 Original Use: Theater
Present Use: Same
Date of Construction: 1932
Architect: Office of the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army.

A two-and-one-half story, orange-yellow brick building with a hipped roof and the entrance in the short end. Oversized stone keystones in the flat and rounded stone arches above the windows and a lunette in the front gable are the major decorative motifs.

INTRUSIONS

Building No.	Current Use	Date of Construction	Construction Type
29A	Power House	n.d.	Concrete
40	Heating Plant	1967	Concrete Block
46C	Detached Garage	1969	Concrete Block
51	Motor Repair Shop	1931	Corrugated Steel
55	Vehicle Storage	1932	Corrugated Steel
57B	Fixed Ammunition Magazine	1929	Concrete Block
57C	Fixed Ammunition Magazine	1929	Concrete Block
S58	Vehicle Storage	1931	Corrugated Steel
S64	General Purposes Warehouse	1928	Metal
S112	Vehicle Storage	1932	Corrugated Steel
115	Diesel Fuel Station	1932	Brick
T118	Administration	1935	Wood
121	Scale House	1943	Brick
T134	Administration	1969	Wood
135	Oil House	1940	Brick
147	Greenhouse	1945	Concrete Block and Glass
T151	Dispatch Office	1959	Wood
154	Pool Filter Building	1964	Concrete
156	Bathhouse	1964	Brick

INTRUSIONS (continued)

Building No.	Current Use	Date of Construction	Construction Type
157	General Storehouse	1919	Stucco and Corrugated Metal
159	Outdoor Swimming Pool	1964	
T170	Chapel	1941	Wood
T200	Sentry House	1978	Brick
T201	Bachelor Officers Quarters	1943	Wood and Plaster Siding
202	Exchange Service Outlets	1934	Brick
204	Family Housing	1919	Frame
T205	Enlisted and Civilian Club	1941	Wood
206	Water Storage Tank	1966	Concrete
207	Water Storage Tank	1966	Concrete
T210	Detached Garage	n.d.	Wood
216	Small Arms Repair Shop	1941	Steel
S216A	Flammable Material Storehouse	1941	Metal
296	Underground Holding Tank	n.d.	
297	Powerhouse	n.d.	Brick
298	Bath House	1946	Frame
T370	Vehicle Storage	1941	Wood
400-417	Detached Garages	1940	Concrete Block
T700	Administration	1941	Wood

INTRUSIONS (Continued)

<u>Building No.</u>	<u>Current Use</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Construction Type</u>
T701	Administration	1941	Wood
T702	Administration	1941	Wood
T703	Administration	1941	Wood
707	Dispensary/Dental Clinic	1967	Concrete Block
718	General Storehouse	1941	Wood
T723	General Storehouse	1942	Wood
T724	Administration	1942	Wood
725	Skill Development Center	1942	Wingsheet Metal
T726	Medical Maintenance	1945	Concrete Block